Inauguration of Gov. Parker, of New Jersey.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE

Trenton Crowded with Citizens from All Parts of the State.

GRAND TURNOUT OF THE MILITARY

MAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR.

Bold Denunciation of Pederal Assumptions.

Illegal Arrests, Suspension of the Habeas Corpus and Emancipation Repudiated.

THE CONSTITUTION THE ONLY GUIDE,

canceration of Governor Parker of New Jersey foot place at Frenton yesterday, and was signalized by one of the grandest displays that ever occurred in the of the State througed the capital, and the military turned out in imposing numbers to honor the inauguration of a senservative, constitution lovin gGovernor. The scene

About eleven o'clock the procession, consisting of fired, which was the signal for the procession to move ewards the State House, which was throughd in every

The Governor, in passing the crowd, was received with

the wildest enthusiasm by the people.
On entering the State House he was conducted to the President of the Senate, where the eath of effice was administered to him and the seal of the State handed over to him by Governor Olden.

After some religious services he was escorted to the ooth part of the State House, where, in the presence of a

Figure 1. Services of the vast responsibility of the position to which I have been elevated, I have appeared before you and taken the oaths prescribed by law. I have sworn to support the constitution of the United States. I have also sworn to bear true faith and allegance to the government established by the authority of the people in the State of New Jersey, promote her peace and presperity, and maintain her lawful rights. May side drive me wisdom fully to comprehend the obligations which those eaths impose, and may I be enabled to per form aright every official duty.

The constitution of New Jersey imposes upon the Legislature the duty of providing by law for enrolling, organizing and arming the unitita. There are upon our statute book various acts in reference to the militia, passed at different periods, and containing, among some excellent provisions, much that is obsciete or contradictory. War has revealed many defects in our present law which were undicovered in time of peace. A thorough revision of the militian system is needed. What is worth doing at all is worth doing well, it is false economy to expend money on that which is too deficient to attain the object sought, when, by a small additional expense, the desired result can be obtained. The wirest and best of statesmen has said that "a free people ought not only the provision, come them this subject should engage the earnest attention of the Legislature.

NATIONAL APPARIES.

defined and adhered to.

THE CONSTITUTION THE TRUE GUIDS.

In order to ascertain the dividing line between the powers delegated and the powers reserved, the constitution of the United States must be our guide. In that cherished instrument, the chart of our liberties, the powers delegated to the general government are clearly stated. In case of deubt or controversy, as to the extent of those powers, there is a supreme legal tribunal to which such questions must be referred for final decision. It was not questions must be referred for final decision. It was not questions must be referred for final decision. It was not the cland, only in time of peace, and that in was the should be a power over and above the constitution, limited only in extent by individual opinion and discretion. The reserved rights of the States, and the rights of the people were to be protected at all times, and especially in times of discord and angry atrife—when passion often rules the hour, and power is prone to encreach on law.

SCHEMION A POLITICAL INTEREST.

The doctrine of accession is a political heresy, at variance with the letter and spirit of the constitution. The nature of our national compact negatives the idea that seconds on it is reserved right of the States. The very language and terms of the constitution negative the idea.

NO CAURE FOR REVOLUTION.

Upon examination of the ordinances and proceedings of the various (necession) conventions, it will be found, by their own showing, that although there had been great provocation. One of the chief complaints was that the then recent election had resulted in the triumph of a sectional party, and that the incoming administration, judging from the antecodents of its members, would probably violate the constitutional rights of the Southern people. The President, although hor receiving a majority of the popular vote, was nevertheless legally elected, and apprehension of prospective unconstitutional action on his part, did set warrant the disruption of the government.

of the popular vote, was nevertheless legally elected, and apprehension of prospective unconstitutional action on his part, did not warrant the disruption of the government.

ILEGAL ARRESTS.

The war now in progress was, with unanimity, declared by Congress to be waged on the part of the United States, not for any, purpose of conquest or subjugation, overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established manituitions of the States, but to defend and maintain the enpremacy of the constitution, and to preserve the Unitor, with the equality and rights of the several states tump-pared. This was the endy legitimate purpose for which the war could be prosecuted, and with this purpose in view, the people of the loyal States responded to the call of the government. In accepting the stern reality of war for the maintainance of the constitution, they had a right to expect that their own constitutional privileges would be respected. They did not expect that in order to suppress rebellion, the statisficable liberties of loyal efficient must be storyfood. They did not expect that its accentage could only be maintained by a violation of the United States can so imported that its apprendacy could only be maintained by a violation of the provisions.

Citizens of this State have been seized without due process of law, without the opportunity of investigation before a committing magistrate, without being conferented by accuser or witnesses, without midtenment or trial, have been forcibly taken and confined as prisoners out of the rights of the individual. It demands serious consideration. It concerns every man in the community. It is the privilege as well as the solemn duty of a free people to inquire into any claim of power which infringes upon the well defined guards of personal liberty.

The constitution of the United States provides that "no warrant shall issue except upon probable cause, supported by out or affirmation," that "une person shall be depived of his life, liberty or property without due process of law," and

meanest culprit.

THE RULES OF NEW JERSEY TO BE PROTECTED.

Whatever legal and constitutional powers are vested in
the Executive of New Jersey, for the protection of the
lawful rights of the citizens of the fitate, will be exercised
during my administration. It cannot be that these arbitarry arrest of citizens, without dee process, and impriscoments beyond the jurisdiction, are ingalized by

virtue of authority emanating from any civil ma-Neither can they be manifed because of any wer flowing from a military communder; for the permanent were not in the military service, and it may arrested to that is termed military law, and the care principle that what is called martial mive cannot rightfully extend beyond the field of active operations of the community.

Extend beyond the field of active ope takens of the commander.

Harris controp

But thingal arrests would not have been so oppose ive if the privilege of the writ of tabbas scoppe had remained inviolate, for is such case the impression and the inviolate, for is such case the impression of the inhander writ cancel the temporary. The supersion of that writ cancel the term of the privilege of the will of the jorner who come sunded the arrest. There is no doubt but that the writ of basess corpus may be supersiod in cases of rece from or invasion if the public safety require it. But if you or invasion if the public safety require it. But if you or invasion if the public safety require it. But if you or invasion if the public safety require it. But if you or invasion if the public safety require it. But if you or invasion if the public safety require to the writ can be suspended. The power and the writ of habes compared to governe the sistance and not in the executive of indicial opinion feat. Such has ever been the course of indicial constillation and not in the executive of indicial constillation the provision in receivance to the way state, and district and more immediately representing the provision, are to decide when public safety requires its suspension.

We was extended to be a thousand adalest a former.

We the had been intended that this great power of secty of millions should be deposited in the side and the hadron. The mark in its of the hadron in express terms. The writ in its of minimed to refleve from the abuse of executive and it would be a pulpable absurdity to vest the side of its operation in that department of governments of the strain. It is as much a department the comment of government to infringe upon the province of the pr

power with great appreliencion.

The chief fruit of this "war power" is the emancipation proclamation; which if it be constitutionate at one yields to the Executive, not meroly legislative powers, but legislative powers bound those which Congress can lawfully exercise. It yields to the Executive above what by the constitution, congress and the Executive combined cannot legally do. It assumes that a more educ of an executive officer can change the domestic relations of

without property, without hen dustry, or enterprise, sufficient

him."

We should take care that both national and State
yournments confine their action within the sphere of
their respective powers. The constitutional demands of
the national government should be responded to, whether
in power or in war.

the rational government should be responded to, whether in peace of in war.

Fellow citizens, is there no way consistent with the honor and interests of all to bring to an end this unnatural strike, which is shedding the best blood of the land, and can be out our substance. There is not a good citizen in the whole country who does not, in his heart, desire beaut. Here is not a Ciristan family in the land who, when the shades of evening close around, do not in their decisions at the family after pray for peace and the sare and speedy return of the long absent one. There is not a Citizen in the Northern or Southern armies who, as he pages at night his weary round, or lays his head upon the rude camp pillow, does not in magnation visu the fireside at home, and sigh for peace. We should not be arraid of peace—an hourable and permanent peace, whether it dome by the exercise of power or by the exercise of consiliation. It should be a peace on the basis of "the Union as it was"—not a Union or States where part are held in subjugation as conjucted provincer, adding hothing to the maternal interests and prost city of the nation, and only furnishing a theatre of action for swarms of military officials—but altients of at the righth authority of the government, and the guarantee to all of their constitutional rights by the government, it should he a peace founded on the submission of all to the righth authority of the government, and the guarantee to all of their constitutional rights by the government, it should he a peace foringing with it such unity as will have the constitution for its foundation and obedience to unity and kindle peacer to unity as kindle peacer. It will afford me much pleasure to unity are kindly relations with those composing the other branches of the government. May we severally perform our dottes as Gos fearing men.

Fellow clinerae—with singer gratitude to the peacer.

during the delivery of his address, and upon it common the procession of citizens and soldiers againsted in line and escorted him to his quarters.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Foreign, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a large number of bills to after existing laws adversely ng others those making certain agreements void, ex-made in writing, defining the duties of executors

copt made in writing, defining the duties of executors and administrators relative to forfeited recognizances in New York. The committee has already over seventy butte anceading existing laws in ity hands.

Mr. Rasser introduced a bit to grant State aid to the Abany and Susquebanna Railread. It gives \$600.000—one half on the completion of forty mittee, and the other half on the conjection of eighty mitte of the read.

On motion of Mr. Monney, a resolution was adopted requesting the Indictary Committee to prepare a general bit legalizing town bounties to volcuteers.

Adjourned.

The Assembly is not in session.

New York State Finances. STATE OF NEW YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Athany, Jan. 17, 1862.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENATE :--

sted to inform the Senate, at his carriest convenient aggregate sum paid during the last year in premise on to pay interest or principal of the public deb-is State, and whether, in making such payments

THE POLITICAL FUMES OF THE RADICALS.

Immense Muster of the Union Democrats.

The Headquarters Crammed to Suffocation.

ADDRESS OF THE HON. A. CAREY HALL.

Horace Greeley's Six Degrees of

632 Broadway, were last evening the scene of an unprecedentedly large assemblage, gathered to bear the Hon. A Oakey Hall. The subject was one calculated to excite an

have given to the theme of the evening. That theme spread out and properly outlined should read thus:--"The Political Crimes Against the National Crisis Committed by Petitical Crimes Against the National Crisis Committed by Herace Greeley and His Abolition Confederates." (Hisses for Greeley.) Of course you cannot expect me to do jus-tice to this subject in a single evening. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Hall alluded to the celebrated Dr. Porson who, when asked to write a history of folly, said he did not expect to live long enough to write it, for it would who, when asked to write a history of folly, said be did not expect to live long enough to write it, for it would not expect to live long enough to write it, for it would fill at least one thousand hours could be profitably spent in exposing, not only to the history of the present, but to that history which posterity will read, those political crunes of the Jacobin leader and his Jacobin confederates of whom he had spoken. I am, therefore, and Mr. Hall, going to limit these number of crimes. Some of you, prhaps, in your younger days have enjoyed the pleasure of seeing a very good play that they used to have at the Howery theatre, called "The Sx Degrees of Crime," and another play in which you have seen a very distinguished prototype, on a snall scale, of Horace Greeley, entitled "Three-fingered Jack." Now, I propose to-night to confine myself as briefly as possible to the six degrees of crime of Horace Greeley and his abolition coefederates against the national crisis. Let me such divide these is the quitest, in order that we may mutually understand each other. What do I mean by the crisis? I do not go back of the time when the South began to hold acquestion conventions. I see a great many old whigs here to night of the olden time, a great many old americans, and others of various parties, and they all agree with me that when the South not only undergrook but did secete and accomplished the fact, there was a statute of limitations passed, and a new crisis access with which the past has nothing whatever to do. As Longfellow says—who, although an abolition pot, writes very good poetry—

statute of limitations passed, and a new crisis acose with which the past has nothing whatever to do. As Longfellow says—who, although an abolition po., writes very good poetry:

Act in the hving presert.

Let the dead past over justlead.

J subdivide this crisis mito three periods, up to the threighold of excitement and agitation, of prejudice and passion, not only surging over the South, sixt sweeping over the North. That period ended about the time of the imaguration of the present President. The second period of that crisis was the period of well. I consider that that period has practically ended, are we are now in the third period of the crisis, which is the period of conclustion. (Great applause, and crise of "Peace peace") Some gontierner cry "leace." That will be the fourth period of the crisis, which is the period of conclustion. (Great applause, and crise of "Peace peace") Some gontierner cry "leace." That will be the fourth period when we not arrived at that yet. But this pried which we are now in in the period of conclusion and of sober second thought and of democratic diplomacy. (Cheers.) We have laid open the shelf the prejudice and passion of the hour, and we are now in a period which is the most valuable of the crisis, and it is especially against this period that Greeley and his confederates are perpetrating their worst six degrees of crime. And when I speak of not include crimes against the crisis, what do I mean by that I do not unean mistakes, nor even thindes; but I mean what the word crime means in its popular acceptation—deliberate forethought, with malice, and with a knowledge of all the consequences that must tollow from a crime. I say, in these six degrees of crime which these parties have perpetrated and are repreterating, it is accompanied with all the intent which is necessary to make a full crime. He proposed to show them what therace Greeley had been in the past, both as a boy and as a man. And when he spoke of confederates he spoke of those who acted with a full understanding of

The proposal control of the pr

paring vectors for it. But they then heavest suppose that a year ago treedey or his confederates would have allowed them to meet that night?

Vocuss.-No, no.

Mr. Hall mentioned the treatment of Greeley to Congressman odeil, of Brooklyn, who had shown himself not only a friend of the solder, but a war democrat. Yet Greeley nominated against him one of the abolition clique, whom he deemed it necessary to elect. The speaker, in further illustration of this portion of his able argument, referred to a few words which Judge l'ally uttered at a dinner party, to the effect that one party was fighting, and the other was fighting because neither would give up, and that might be the condition of the Confederate and federal armies. The next morning Greeley stigmaized Judge Baiy as a traitor. When he would come to ask their verict upon these crimes they would say, sa a conservative jury, that there was no one of those crimes more clearly proved than the preliminary crime of partisan prejudice. Now, on the crime of "treckless invasion." He would ask how many men of the seventy-five thousand would have left fer the defence of the national capital in 1841 if they had supposed that Horace Greetcy and his abolition confederates mediated a crusade? (Voices—Not one.") You answer, and for myself, for one I say—because I shall never sell myself for a miserable meas of abolition potages—I would not be there. (Cheers.) The reckless invasion crime was nor at that time promulgated. General sect nor Seward, nor President Lincola knew then anything of the secret crime mediated a sgalast, the crisis—the invasion of the Southern States. Mr. Lincola merely called for troops for the defence of the national capital and that was the idea supported by all the public speakors at the time—for the repassession and possession of the forts, arsenals and property of the Southern States seized, and opening up the great highway of the Mississiphi, to

knew then anything of the secret crime meditated against the crisis—the invasion of the Southern States, Mr. Lancola merely called for troops for the defeated of the national capital—and that was the idea supperted by all the public speakors at the time-for the reprosession and possession of the forus, arcenals and property of the United States seried, and opening up the great highway of the Missispipi, to which the South had no innateable right not shored in by the West. The South could got be made to small seasons and representatives to fongress. If they chose to stay at home, they had a right to do so. But they had a right to make war upon the domic cratic party of the North, who had for so many years stood—so manuchingly by them. They had no —gent to make war upon the government—on the United States, and to steal the public money, and setze the public forts and arrenals. To take those back was the first programme of the war set forth by Mr. Lincola not Rethmond," and that cry was taken up, fast and West. It was his determination to make Mr. Lincola to take up the cry "On to Nichmond" or to push the administration over the brink. They wanted an abelitton roubile, or cue in which not South Carolina should govern, but New England should govern, but New England should govern. He knew of no difference between political bypoerley, theonsistency and political suppremsey in favor of New England or South Carolina. Of the two he could only say—

(Langhter.) Thus cummenced the first promocition of the invasion crime. When they had secession blockaded in its ports, it was not enough for Greeley. He wanted the "On to Rickmond" game, and what followed: We had Bull rout, Cheese, J. Bull rout brought the dragon of secession out of its hole. But Unice Sam would drive Greeley and his abolition confederates out of their board of the temple of Hoerty, as the Saviour had drive from the second of the proposition of a period of a period in the historian, comparing the intervence which was made of the army who never smalled powder Succeed, in a minary point of vive, against Jenerson lovies (Cheers.) Greeley and his contectates did not adopt the maxim that it is a good thing to learn from your enemy. Senator Wade might wade through occans of rhetoric to depreciate West Point, but Jeff. Davis and all the leading officers in the secession army are from West Point, and Asbequently lieutenant, quartermaster, colonel in the Mexican war, and Secretary of War. He had learned the art of war from the very minutte, and knew all about it and there was Mr. Lincolin, with his "my plan." (Great alculition crussed crime, and denominated threely as the great abolition crussed crime, and denominated threely as the great abolition harlot of the country, who was going about the country selling the charms of emancipation. The Tribune first intimated what the abolition crussed was to be. After the armies had been raised at the North for the restoration of the Union as it was and the constitution as it is and ever ought to be—(Applause)—then they said to General McClellan, "You must fight for the enfranchisement of the negro." Greeley paved the way by telling fremont and Hunter to issue their proclamations, and in July last the harlot Greeley and all theodobar harlots intrigued with the virtuous Liucoln and committee him to the emanelpation sheme. He would dismiss the emancipation proclamation by relating an interview which took place between two darkeys in Richmond, when one of them said that "that ere business of freedom depended more on Massa Lee than en Massa Lincum." That was the opinion of the negroes upon what the President said in advance was as the Pope's bulk against the country was the first is taken; the second yet delays. If the white man of the North color after the second post delays. If the white man of the North sublegated by the white man of the North sublegated by the white man of the South than even the substant of the North to the negro. (Immense applause, after which "Three for that sentiment" were givon.) He came now to the financial cri

Fires in New York.

Fire foot of east twenty-firth Street—Destruction of a schooner and one thousand five
Hundred Barrels of Fertholeum Oil—Loss
About Thirty Thousand Dollars.

HUNDRED BARRELS OF PETHOLEUM OIL—LOSS ABOUT TRIBITY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Shortly before six o'clock last night a fire broke out on board the brig Sarah Starr, lying at the foot of Twenty. In the street, East river. The vessel was loaded with oue thousand five hundred barrels of petroleum oil, all of which was totally destroyed. Loss estimated at about \$30,000. Oil owned by Mr. Munn. The cause of the fire is miknown at present.

First IN CENTRE STREET.

About half-past nine last evening a fire was discovered on the fourth floor of building 207 and 200 Centre street, occupied by E. C. Moore, siversmith. The fremen extinguished the fire before it spread to the adjoining floors. Mr. Moore's loss will be about \$700 or \$300; fully insured. The scond floor is occupied by Welfings, manufacturers of planoforties, damage by water about \$1,000; tully insured. The second floor is occupied by Welfings, manufacturer of billiard balle; and the first floor by the Atlas Manufacturing Company. Stocks damaged by water. The building is owned by it. P. Haws. It is damaged about \$150. Insured for \$5,000. The fire was, modoubt, the result of accident. It originated beneath one of the workmen's benches.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Continued Activity to Resist the French.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE MEXICAN CONGRESS.

Speeches of the President and Vice President.

PATRIOTISM OF THE WOMEN.

Acapulco, to the 21st December last. Accords the capital, there has been no movement whatever upon their position at Palmar, some thirty miles from Puebla.

The Governor of Taxcala had left for Puebla, with a oth of December the Mexicans colebrated the defi-spaniards at Ayacucho in 1824 with great colul.

Spaniards at Ayacocco in 1924 with great cour.

The Mexican Congress had passed an act to treat all french prisoners as the Franch shall treat Mexicans.

General Negrete had issued a patriotic appeal to the army to stand by the unity and independence of Mexico. It has been ordered to punish all price guilty of insub-ordination by fine and impriscoment.

nander of the Second division of the central army.

There was a great celebration at Puebla on the presentation of medals to the troops. The following gives an

idea of the medals;—
This recognised nation concedes to its brave sons who defended the independence of their country against the traitors, kept the policy and protected the city of Puebla, a medal of honor for the docks of the 4th and the defence of the 5th et May, 1822. Both medias shall be round, of twenty-five millianders diameter and two in thickness, and shall bear on the obverse the inscription, surrounded by evergreens;—4the Medican republic to her brave sons. On the reverse shall be "by defenting the traitors on the 4th of May they effectively contributed to the trumph won in Puebla mainst the French army on the 5th of May, 1862. The inscriptions on the reverse shall be surrounded by laurels.

The most active meaners have

lothing, lint and bandages for the hospitalg woich are and San Andres Chalchicemula, where they have

have not begun to fulfil the command of Napoleon-Fair bien et vits. Forey thinks a great deal before acting." The Mexican Congress was closed with all due coremon on the 15th of December. A dismissing the member

on the 15th of December. dismissing the members the President said:—
You have closed the first period of your sessions on the exact day set apart by our fundamental charter. This peaceful and perfect regularity, this imperturbable progress, so worthy of the first Mexican power, is a new and terrible lesson to the enemy, who so frequently and a miserably deceived himself, prophec ing its sudden and shameful dissolution. Carry, citizen deputies, to the bosom of your families the mest profound security, for which the government will viginally watch in response to the expectations of the country.

The Vice Frendent, Senior Fondingo Arriaga replied that Mexico exists as an independent, free and envereign nation, notwithstanding the combinement of appricas ambition, united to treason and periody, which taking advantage of the still umbeated wounds of the country caused by a desimilar givil var, and while it is

The government would not permit anything but the mails of the toreign logations to leave by the express for Acapulco which left Mexico city on the 20th of December.

General Doblado, with a body of the reserve of the Mexican army, dispersed a band of two thousand bandit at Agostadero, commanded by Ruiz and Chavez. In their flight they left their artillery, about one hundred killer and more than seventy prisoners on the field.

INTERESTING FROM RICHMOND.

Arrival of Refugees from the Robe Capital-Reported Advance of the Union Forces on Weldon, N. C.-A Division of

Stomewall Jacksom's Corps Sent South—
The Herrimae a Failure—Position of
General Lee's Army—What the Rebel
Expect from Governor Seymour. dec.

Wassington, Jan. 20, 1863.
The King Philip arrived this morning from Piney Point,
bringing up John Coyle, his wife and two children,
bringing up John Coyle, his wife and four children,
and John Killduff, refugees from Richmond, where
they have been at work in the Tredegar Iron Works
Coyle and Riley are from Troy, N. Y. They left Rich
mond on Monday, the 12th inst., the men welking an
the women and children riding in a wagon, which was,
driven by a contraband, and came by way of the Mecha
nicsville Pike, passing Hanover Court House, where they driven by a contraband, and came by way of the Mecha nicsville Pike, passing Hanover Court House, where they observed that the rebels had a picket, to near Port Royal where they crossed, and proceeded on their way to the Potomac, and hailed one of the gunboats and got on board from which they were transferred to the King Philip On the way from Richmond they did not see any rebe soldiers other than the picket at Hanover Court House.

The week previous to their departure there was greatexteneut in Richmond, owing to a report that a large Union force, nucebering eighty thousand, was on the way to Welden, N. C., and that a large free of gunboats wern in the waters of North Carolina.

About the same time General Anderson's division of General Jackson's army, numbering about fifteen thousand men, passed through Richmond and west south which fact added much to the excitement.

The floating battery Merriman is a perfect failure, behig too top heavy, and she is lying at Rockett's with a scow on each side to keep her affoat. Several times she has been taken out into the stream with the scow; alongside: but whenever it was attempted to remove alongside; but whenever it was attempted to remove he scows she careened at such a rate that they were obliged to replace them and bring her back to her moornings. For upwards of three weeks ahe was tried in this manner, but at last, tired out with attempts to make he set right in the water, they have given her up and acknow ledge her a failure.

At the Tredegar Works they have six bundred men as work, mainly on abot and guns, but the latter are mostly unserviceable, the metal which they are working being of inferior quality, and none other to be had. Lately several guns have been condemned on this account, and they are now be admignt being with works and guns previously taken the eath to the confederacy. The city is well fortified severy point, and the rettifications garrisoned with but a small number of men. They however one hundred guns in position around the city: even seech is b